

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4895. 號五十九年九月三十日英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

日三月二年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

## RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 150 & 163, Leadenhall Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE BOEY, 18, Rue Monnaie, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 123, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MULLER, MEERS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—HOB. W. KESWICK.  
E. R. BELMONT, Esq. WILLIAM REINER,  
H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.  
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOFFMUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. MOLIVE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.

Shanghai,... EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 5% per Annum.  
" 6 " 4% " "  
" 12 " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,  
Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS.  
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.  
CHUBBS' SAFFES.  
WHITBREAD'S STOUT.  
VAN HOBOKEN'S GIN.  
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.  
SILBER LIGHT LAMPS.  
FRANCE JAMS, CONFITURE de St. James.  
STAKEY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS' DECORATIONS.  
BAXTER'S CANVAS.  
KOHNSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

W. T. ALLEN & Co.'S ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.  
GILBERT & SONS' WINES.  
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.  
LETT'S DIARIES.  
ISIGNY BUTTER.  
TEACHER'S WHISKY.  
CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.  
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.  
LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS, OVERLAND MAIL, and the HOME NEWS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Beg to call Special Attention to the following Departments:

### COAST ORDER DEPARTMENT:

ORDERS from the COAST or OUT-PORTS are Promptly and Carefully Executed. Goods not in Stock will be procured, if possible, in the Colony.

### SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT:

BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ORNAMENTAL HOUSE or GARDEN FITTINGS, FURNITURE, PIANOS, MEDICINES, BILLIARD TABLES, ARMS, &c., &c., ordered from ENGLAND, at a Commission (all trade discounts being allowed) on the laid down cost, of 5 per cent. on amounts over, and 10 per cent. on amounts under \$100.

### FORWARDING AGENCY:

PACKAGES of CURIOS, TEA, PRESERVES, &c., &c., forwarded to any Address in the UNITED KINGDOM by each P. & O. Mail, Charged in full collected either here or from the Consignees as desired. Particulars required with each Package are, Contents for declaration at Customs and value for insurance.

Hongkong, February 27, 1879.

## EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT,  
Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kwung-Su (9th October, 1878).

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,500 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 1st April, 1879.

The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY (ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

### PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

### PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby invites SUBSCRIPTIONS for SHANGHAI TAELS 1,787,000 of 8 PER CENT.

Bonds at the issue PRICE of PAR, payable as follows:

SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.

100 " 15 days after allotment.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which date interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawing will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which date interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Viceroys and Governors of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers Receipts.

Principal Interest Total

1st Instalment due 5th October, 1879.....152,500.00..69,325.81..241,825.81

2nd " 20th March, 1880.....152,500.00..68,021.70..220,521.70

3rd " 28th September, 1880.....152,500.00..55,717.59..218,217.59

4th " 19th March, 1881.....152,500.00..50,418.48..212,918.48

5th " 12th September, 1881.....152,500.00..44,109.37..206,609.37

6th " 8th March, 1882.....152,500.00..37,805.25..200,305.25

7th " 1st September, 1882.....152,500.00..31,501.15..184,001.15

8th " 25th February, 1883.....152,500.00..25,197.04..187,697.04

9th " 21st August, 1883.....152,500.00..18,692.93..181,892.93

10th " 16th February, 1884.....152,500.00..12,588.82..175,088.82

11th " 9th August, 1884.....152,000.00..6,284.71..168,284.71

Shanghai Taels.....1,787,000.00..415,867.86..2,202,867.86

Applications (Forms of which can be obtained at the office of the Bank) accompanied by a deposit of Shanghai Taels Ten per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until the Eleventh day of April, 1879, on which date the allotment will be made.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, AGENTS

Issuing the LOAN. (Signed)

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1879.

Intimations.

## HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 12th March, 1879.

MEMBERS are informed that, GUN DRILL PARADES will take place at the NORTH BARRACKS every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5.30 P.M.

" A" BATTERY on MONDAY.

" B" BATTERY on THURSDAY.

The Order is optional for Members of both Batteries.

Those who have not commenced GUN DRILL and RECRUITS are required to attend both days.

There will be no Parade on Tuesdays until further orders.

A. COXON,

Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be Held at the Company's Office, No. 39, Queen's Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of March next, for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held to-day.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1879.

By Order,

J. BRADLEY SMITH,  
General Agent.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th March, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th March to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

&lt;p

## To Let.

**M**ARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.—  
East—GROUND FLOOR, consisting of  
OFFICES, COMPTONER'S QUARTERS,  
and GODOWNS.  
West—A RESIDENCE, with Business  
Accommodation, complete.  
Gas and WATER laid on.  
Each of these Premises can be Let in  
whole or in apartments.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS,  
Hongkong, March 11, 1879. apl

## TO LET.

**G**R E E N M C O U N T,  
Possession on or before 15th May.  
Apply to GILMAN & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

## TO LET.

**P**ORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable  
for OFFICES and DWELLING, also  
for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.  
Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.,  
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

## TO LET.

**O**FICES on the FIRST FLOOR,  
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Apply to J. NOBLE,  
No. 8, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1879. apl

## TO LET.

**I**N the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,  
formerly known as the Blue Houses,  
situate on Praya East.—  
FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4,  
Praya East.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the  
DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier,  
with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate  
Possession.

## TO LET.

**F**IRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,  
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchoa,  
MARINE LOT 65.  
Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close  
to the Wanchoa Pier. Timber received on  
Storage or the Yard Rented.  
For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

## TO BE LET.

On Shamen—Canton.  
**T**HE SPACIOUS PREMISES lately  
occupied by Messrs OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Comprising: DWELLING HOUSE, with Go-  
downs, TEA and SILK ROOMS attached.  
For Particulars apply to

EDWARD DAVIS,  
Canton.  
Canton, March 12, 1879. apl

## TO BE LET.

**T**WO Excellent STONE-FLOORED  
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,  
Praya Central.  
Apply to TURNER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## TO LET.

**F**IRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-  
DOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60,  
Praya Central.  
Apply to WO HANG,  
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West,  
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr. F. GROBIEN in our Firm  
CEASES To-day. SANDER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1879. apl

## NOTICE.

**T**HE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our  
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on  
the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is  
admitted a Partner from This Date.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jv1

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Under-signed in the Chinese Mail,  
華郵 (Wah Tsé Yat Po),  
CHANGED from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debt prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has LEASED the *China Mail*  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN,  
as Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which, under the new régime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the newspaper.

KONG OHIM,

Leasee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Mails.

**O**CCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.  
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

**T**HE S. S. *BELGIO* will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1879,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to  
Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 18th March. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent:  
Hongkong, February 26, 1879. mal7

## NOTICE.

**C**OMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

**S**TRAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

**O**N SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1879,  
at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
DEYMNAH, Commandant HERNANDEZ,  
with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted  
in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 21st March, 1879. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent:  
Hongkong, March 11, 1879. ma23

## FOR SALE.

**F**OR SALE  
A 58-inch SINGER & Co.'s "SPECIAL  
CHALLENGE" BIICYCLE, quite new.  
PATENT BEARINGS.

DOUBLE BRAKE, & EXTRAS.

Will be sold under invoice price; owner  
leaving Colony.

Apply to SAYLE & Co.,  
Where Machine can be seen.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1879.

## NOW READY.

**A** CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.  
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,  
Ph.D., Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, OF TWO DOL-  
LARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD  
& CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS  
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

**Q**UEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

**T**HE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therin, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents:  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)**

**N**OTICE.

**P**OLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,  
General Agent,  
Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

**R**YAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

**L**ANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

**C**APITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

**T**HE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risks of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,  
or Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

**T**HE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

**H**HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

**A**GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Salon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE

Secretary,

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**T**HE LONDON ASSURANCE.

**I**NCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

—

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

**M**arine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

**F**ire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

**L**ife Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

**H**OLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

**M**ANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

**E**STABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, and have  
this Day taken over charge of the Hong-  
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant  
INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.,  
Enginner's Office,  
Shanghai, 31st Jan., 1879.

**T**HE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, are prepared to Grant  
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the  
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-  
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in  
China.

MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

**N**ORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

**I**ncorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

**E**STABLISHED 1808.

**C**APITAL £22,000,000.

**T**HE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of  
£10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents,

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

**R**

## Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.  
*Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES, AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLYES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
FROTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAM AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
ONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

## CAUTION.

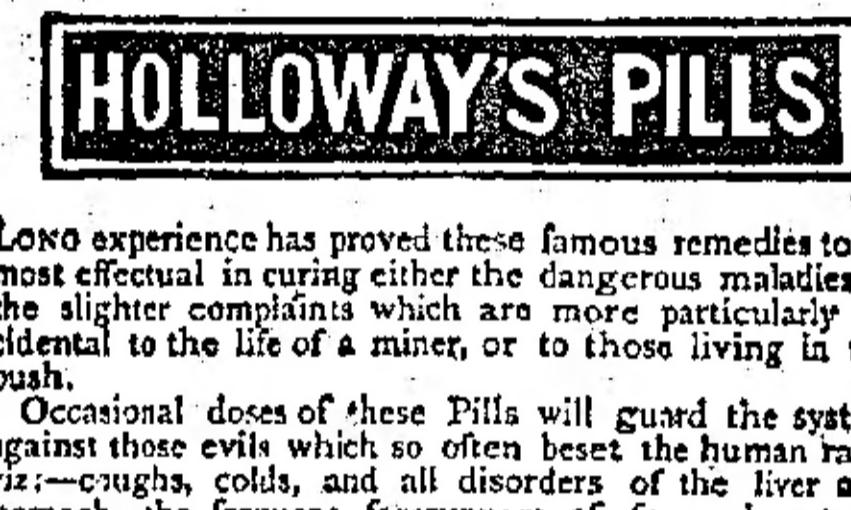
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
HOHO SQUARE, LONDON.



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

One experience has proved these famous remedies to be the most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a minor, or to those living in the country.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against these evils which so often beset the human frame, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and kidneys; frequent return of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 333, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 52t

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."



WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED AND POLISHED. PACKETS 10 EACH; AND TIME, 6d., 1/-, 2/- AND 3/- EACH.



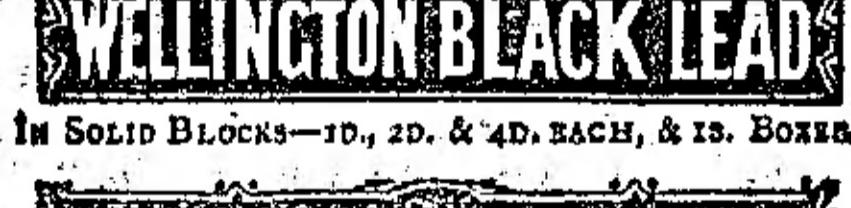
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PERFECT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND POLISHING TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.



SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATES, GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.



WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
CUTLERY.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE-WEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,

## Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.  
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY  
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

## Intimations.

"INVINCIBLE"  
THE LIGHTEST, SIMPLEST, AND MOST  
CHEAPEST, ECONOMICAL  
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP  
IN THE WORLD.  
REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.  
NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.  
REQUIRES NO BENDS.

PIPS CAN BE SWIVELLED TO ANY  
ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE

For full Particulars apply to  
JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,  
ENGINEERS,  
69, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,  
LONDON.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

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In consequence of spurious imitations of  
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

*Lea & Perrins*  
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." Norton's Pills act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under every circumstance, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. SW. BENSON,  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER  
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,  
And by Special Appointments to  
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,  
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,  
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S

CLOCKS, for Churches, Turrets, GOLD MEDALS, OF THE RICHEST  
suitable for all climates, from £2 OR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, DINING-ROOMS, and most exquisite designs, with  
DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY, CHAMBERS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, and DEVICES,  
AGE, CHURCH, HALL, or SHOP. PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND-DIALS, &c.,  
CHRONOMETERS, KEYLESS LEVERS, ARTISTIC ENGLISH CLOCKS, ARTISTS IN THE PRECIOUS METALS;  
REPEATING, REPEATING, RAILWAY BROOCHES, BRACELETS, NECKLACES,  
CLOCKS, SOLDIERS, & WORKMEN'S WATCHES OF EXTRA STRENGTH,  
LOCKETS, RINGS, and all kinds of  
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE; also as  
jewellery supplied to Members  
of the Court, and other  
bodies by BENSON. From 2s. 6d. Distinguished Persons.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of  
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactury, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS ON TUNER CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATES, AND JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—  
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.  
West-End Establishment—  
25, OLD BOND STREET. Established 1749.

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24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK.—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

25may78 2

Mr. Andrew Wind,  
NEWS AGENT, &c.

135, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-

vertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

135, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF

THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-

KING, YEDO, HONGKONG, AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-

CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS and PLANS,

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CHAS. KING.

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DENNYS, PH. D.

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and minute details respecting the rise and

progress and social characteristics of the

several foreign settlements. To these par-

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various steam companies' lines. It also

includes a CATALOGUE of over 40 works

published in the English language upon

China and Japan, while a copious INDEX

at the end of the work affords a ready

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS  
AND BOOKS.  
40, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, February 20, 1879. mrs 20

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are requested to send in an ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS CONDUCTED during the half year ended 31st December 1878, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 25, 1879. apl

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS  
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & CO.,  
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my 29

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving HONGKONG on the 1st of April next.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## NOTICE.

FROM THE 1st OF OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, OVER the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Bills to CORKS, etc.

BRITISH BARQUE GOLDEN FLEECE, FROM CAPE TOWN.

THE above-named Vessel having brought forward the whole of the ungold portion of the Cargo of the British Barque Robert Henderson, from LONDON to HONGKONG;—All Consignees of the Robert Henderson's cargo are hereby informed that a General Average Bond which requires their signature is now lying at our Office.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 12, 1879. mrs 19

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gleniffer having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. mrs 21

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Hindostan, Captain T. S. GARDNER, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1879. mrs 17

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## S. S. AMAZONE.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per S. S. Amaze, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Friday, the 14th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A German Schooner

"FORMOSA,"

BURSWARD, Master.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & CO.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Commandant ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"ANADYR,"

Commandant BRUNET, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"ANADYR,"

Commandant BRUNET, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Ex "Ava"

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Ex "Amazon."

M. F. (in diamond) J. W. P. (underneath) No. 4045, Order, 1 case Cotton, from London.

J. H. H. No. 14, Order, 1 case Hosiery, from London.

B. S. M. H. (in cross) No. 15706/7, Order, 2 bales Woolens, from London.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship BOKHARA, Captain I. ORMAN, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 29th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879. mrs 29

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 19th March, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of

OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879. mrs 19

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Heise.—Melchers & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque, Capt. Sieverding.—Captain.

LARGE, British barque, Capt. T. Brown.—Edmund Schellhass & Co.

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Capt. D. Bradford.—Meyer & Co.

CRAIGIE LEE, British barque, Capt. A. I. Winter.—Butterfield & Swire.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt. A. H. Kroncke.—Wieler & Co.

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt. James Wilshire.—Gilmour & Co.

MARY WHITRIDGE, American ship, Capt. B. F. Cutler.—Russell & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. mrs 19

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14, Cheung Hock Kian, British steamer, 956, Fred. Web, Penang March 2, and Singapore 5, General.—BUN HIN CHAN.

March 15, H. M. S. Iron Duke, 6034, Henry Cleveland, Chino Bay March 14.

March 15, Ulysses, British steamer, 1860, J. A. Guard, Shanghai March 9, and Amoy 18, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 15, Feonia, German steamer, 1118, H. Schulz, Saigon March 10, 4 p.m., Rice.—SIEHES & CO.

March 15, Mary Whitridge, American ship, 862, B. F. Cutler, Shanghai March 9, General.—RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

## Cleared.

Christina A. P., for Callao.

Morning Star, for Bangkok.

Jas. Shepherd, for Cebu.

Wandering Minstrel, for Takao.

Lota, for Whampoa.

Sarpedon, for Shanghai.

Me-i, for Holow.

Papa, for Hamburg.

Gleniffer, for Shanghai.

Ulysses, for London, &c.

## ARRIVED.

Per Cheung Hock Kian, from Penang and Singapore, 447 Chinese.

Per Ulysses, from Shanghai and Amoy, 1 European, and 850 Chinese.

Per Feonia, for Saigon, 10 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Gelong, from Shanghai: for Southampton Mr. H. H. Joseph; for Galle, Mr. Nicholson; for Bombay, Mr. R. O. Mody.—From Yokohama: for Singapore, Inspector Bateman; Mr. John Blundell, and 2 natives.—From Hongkong: for Southampton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, 2 children, 3 infants, and native female servant, Messrs. R. Leslie and R. Bennett.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Cheung Hock Kian reports: Experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea first part, anchored under Cape St. James 42 hours, from thence to Padar 24 hours, later variable winds and hazy weather.

The British iron-clad iron Duke reports:

Experienced a light N.E. monsoon on the passage up, and foggy weather, and a fresh monsoon on the passage down accompanied by a heavy sea.

The German steamer Feonia reports:

Moderate weather up to the 14th, then very strong N.E. winds and high sea.

The American ship Mary Whitridge reports: S.W. gales for two days and fine weather since.

</div

plaint of one Tee Sow, an Excise Officer, and 3 oz. of prepared Opium and a number of utensils for preparing Opium were found on the premises and seized by the Police. Defendant admitted that he had sold the Opium, but only a small quantity.

BREACH OF THE ORDINANCE FOR THE "RETALIATION OF SERIOUS LIQUORS" (11 of 1844). The same person as named above was further convicted of selling Samsha without a License at the same place. Defendant said he did sell a little Samsha. He thought it was wanted by same junk people for medicinal purposes. His Worship fined him \$25, or 2 months' hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the sentence for the first-named offence.

#### ANOTHER CASE OF BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Ho Puk-hin, a merchant, was charged at the instance of Antonio dos Santos, an Excise Officer, with having possession of prepared Opium without a permit. Before the case was proceeded with Mr Ng Man-kwan, from the Opium Farm, expressed a desire to withdraw the charge on the ground that the defendant was a respectable merchant from Canton and brought the Opium here for his own consumption, and that he was a stranger to the laws of the Colony; but His Worship preferred to go on with the case. The case was then proceeded with.

Antonio dos Santos said he was an Excise Officer. At 4 p.m. yesterday he was at the Canton steamer's wharf and saw the defendant land from the steamer. He was dressed very respectably, but as he carried his pillow-box on his shoulders instead of hiring a coolie to carry it, as every Chinese gentleman does, he thought that he might have Opium in the pillow-box; hence he stopped him, and on searching the pillow-box found 7 lbs. weight of prepared Opium. The defendant told him that the Opium was for his own use.

Defendant said he was a merchant at Canton and came here to buy goods, and that the Opium found he had brought for his own use.

Mr Leong On, Compradore to Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., said the defendant was his friend, and that he knew him to be a merchant at Canton.

His Worship dismissed the case, and warned Mr Santos to exercise his power of search with more discretion.

#### THE STEAMBOAT RACE TO TIENSIN.

On the morning of February 27th, several steamers left Shanghai, on the first trip to Tientsin this season. The *Shun Lee* got away at 6.30 a.m., followed by *Pautah* at 6.00, *Fungshun* at 6.10, and *Toku* at 6.15. At Woosung there was a thick fog, which reached right out to sea. The *Pautah* took the ground on Bush Island, and did not float until afternoon tide; the other steamers getting clear to sea. At that night a thick fog prevailed.

On the morning of the 28th, wind commenced to blow hard from N.W., increasing towards noon to a strong gale, and continued until the morning of March 2nd. The *Fungshun* and *Toku* had to ease down, after washing away sundry gear about decks. The *Pautah*, considering herself out of the race, hove to. The *Shun Lee* on account of her high build went through it dry. Large quantities of ice were passed in Fochi Gulf. The *Shun Lee* came to grief, knocking a hole in each bow and filling her fore-compartment. The vessels arrived at Taku Bar in the following order:—

*Shun Lee*..... 7 a.m., March 2nd.  
*Fungshun*..... 11 " " "  
*Toku*..... 5 p.m. " "  
*Pautah*..... 8.30 a.m. " 3rd.

The three last named steamers grounded on the Bar. The *Shun Lee* got over, but did not go up the river, being deterred by the thick ice. The *Pautah* got over on the morning of the 4th, and broke through the ice, arriving at Tientsin 4.0 p.m., the *Shun Lee* came up one hour later, and the *Fungshun* and *Toku* arriving at noon next day. The *Pautah* and *Shun Lee* crossed Taku Bar to return, at 1.0 a.m., on March 6th. The *Pautah* grounded on Woosung Bar, at 8.30 a.m. to day, and remained on three-quarters of an hour. She arrived at Shanghai at 10.30 a.m., and the *Shun Lee* one hour later. The *Pautah* and *Shun Lee* will leave again for Tientsin at daylight tomorrow.

Our Tientsin correspondent writes, under date of March 6th.—Navigation has opened slowly this year, and with evident reluctance. The mails of the *Shun Lee* were delivered on the 3rd, but that steamer, together with the *Taku*, the *Fungshun* and the *Pautah*, were impeded by great accumulations of ice piled in the lower bays. The German gunboat *Cyclop*, which left here nearly two weeks ago, was about ten days in getting out of the river. She took the German Consul to Chefoo, and her reputed errand is the investigation of the loss of sundry sailing vessels near that port. The opening of navigation, although five days behind that of last year, mails were recently received overland, in which letters had been fifty-one days from Shanghai! The weather is still raw.—*Courier*, March 8.

#### SPRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Shen Pao* of Shanghai complains that, while the foreign trade of China is of the greatest importance to the country, yet the conduct of the mercantile and official classes alike has always been such as to impede it rather than to promote it. When foreign trade was confined to the port of Canton, the expense of inland carriage was so great that only very small quantities of tea and silk could be exported, and all the profit of the trade went to the pockets of the licensed Chinese Hongas. The greed of these merchants and the illegal actions of the custom-house excited the bitter hatred of the English merchants, who were entirely in their power. This was the real origin of the first war, though the surrenderring of the opium was of course its immediate cause. The right course for the high authorities would have been to keep cool, and content themselves with checking the use of opium, while they put a stop to the existing abuses and encouraged the production of articles for export. If they had done this, they would have earned for their country the gratitude and admiration of foreigners. Though now there are so many ports open to foreigners, still the whole amount of tea and silk exported is only just enough to pay for the opium which comes in. Tea and silk are the two greatest staples of the export trade, and so are of the greatest importance to both the imperial revenue and the public generally. The trade in them ought therefore to be prospered, and flushed in strength to bear

encouraged and strengthened in every possible way. To judge, however, by the course which the merchants pursue, one would think they wanted to bring it to an end. The tea bought by British merchants often loses money for them from the sellers mixing with it inferior stuff, which spoils perhaps in a few days, or at any rate before the long voyage is completed. These malpractices have long been complained of, and Chinese merchants are well aware of them. Yet they steadily continue them, under the idea that tea is an article which foreigners cannot do without, and, come what may, the sale will go on. This disregard of everything but immediate profits will be sure to prove bad policy in the long run. Europeans are fatigued and enterprising, and any thing in China worth imitating they copy and finally improve upon. Tea is now grown in India according to the Chinese method. It is of good quality and pleases the European taste; and the production is increasing every year. Though the Chinese trade is not likely to be destroyed, still it may be seriously injured. As tea, so it is with silk. Silk-worms are now reared in Europe most successfully; so that both our great staples are in danger, and with them the well-being of the people and the revenue of the state. The writer then proceeds to advocate the encouragement of the cultivation of opium, for the sake of the revenue which might be collected from it, and in order to obtain a share of the profit which goes entirely to foreigners. He acknowledges opium to be a bad thing, but does not think that the number of smokers will be increased by the legalization of its cultivation. It is all very well to say that people should grow things useful for food or clothing. But the days are gone by when each man grew on his own farm everything required for his personal wants. Now, whatever produces a profit will enable a man to provide for his necessities.

#### GAMBLING AT CANTON.

The *Jih Pao* (Hongkong) says that gambling by means of the White Pigeon Lottery at Canton was checked to some extent by the efforts of the late Governor-General Jui, but it has lately become very prevalent again under the management of an escaped convict named Ta-ku-ch'ian. When the Commissioner of Justice a short time ago ordered all the justice-offices to be closed, more than twenty were thus suppressed. The other day Mr Ta-ku-ch'ian, who had hitherto successfully eluded the police, after dining at a restaurant went for a walk with a few friends in the western suburb, where he was pounced upon and carried off to the Prefect's Yamen. It is to be hoped that his capture will put a stop to the lottery.

#### THE WORKING OF THE KAIPING MINES.

The *Shen Pao* of Hongkong publishes an article on Chung-hu's mission to Russia for the purpose of obtaining the rendition of Ili. Ili is the most important part of the most important frontier region of China. It is fertile, well-populated, and flourishing commercially as well as in agriculture. At the time of the Mohammedan revolt in Turkestan, China was occupied with the Taiping Rebellion in the very heart of the Empire, and so unable to turn her attention to the Mohammedans. Russia took advantage of this state of things; and on the strength of a treaty made with the Governor of Ili, permitting Russians to trade there, she drove out the rebels and occupied the country, nominally for the sake of protecting her trade. It was not that China neglected Ili, or gave it up for lost, but she thought her best course was thoroughly to crush all internal rebellion, before attending to the country on the frontier. As soon as the rebels in Yunnan and Shensi were destroyed, Kin Shun's army marched westward, and immediately after the capture of Hsien and Urumchi, would have over-run and re-taken Ili, had it still been held by the Mohammedans; but as it was in the hands of the Russians, he desisted from attacking it. Not that the Russians had any right to hold it; but, as they were a treaty power on friendly terms with China, he had no right to take upon himself to wage war against them. It is said that the Russians occupied Ili in furtherance of their schemes of universal conquest and national aggrandizement, and that their demand for eighty million taels as a ransom, and their saying that their original promise was hastily made and could not be kept, have made their intentions known to the world. If this is true, they are not likely to be willing to change their purpose because China sends them an Ambassador. Still Ili is universally acknowledged to be a Chinese possession, and the Russians have no right to retain it on the strength of having driven out the rebels. If it be said that the Russians have incurred great expense by their occupation of the country, and therefore cannot give it up, it may be answered that they have had the whole revenue of the country during the time that they have held it, which should be ample sufficient to reimburse them for the money they have spent. The Russian Government distinctly said that it occupied Ili only for the protection of Russian commerce, and would evacuate it as soon as China could send an army who would be able to keep control over it. If Russia intends then to keep her word, she can have no doubt whatever what to do. Tsu Tsung-Tung knew well that Ili could not be given up by China, but it was his duty not to begin a frontier war. By despatching Chung-hua's mission, China is treating the matter in accordance with the requirements of international law. Should the Russians persist in retaining the country, whether China will fight or yield is only known to the Government. Looking at the question with regard to right, the Russians themselves know that according to international law they are bound to surrender the country. With regard to the strength of parties no one thought China able to reconquer the whole of Turkestan from the Mohammedans, but perhaps the army which conquered Turkistan may be found sufficiently strong when concentrated upon the one territory of Ili. However, it is probably by the tongue and not by the sword that the question will be decided, and the attention of every one is turned towards Chung-hua.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. The *Jih Pao* (Hongkong) discusses the question of Chinese immigration in California. The United States are remarkable for the fertility of their soil, and the richness of their mineral wealth; but the scantiness of the population prevented their natural resources from being properly utilized and developed. In their desire to make their country the richest and most populous in the world, the Americans made a treaty of commerce with China, pretending that they desired, as other nations did, to trade, but really wanting to attract workmen to labour in their mines and bring their waste lands under cultivation. The poorer Chinese were delighted with the prospect, and flocked in swarms to San

Francisco, which in the less than thirty years grew from nothing into a great city. The number of Chinese immigrants kept continually increasing; and naturally the demand for their labour became less, so that they were glad to accept any employment that was offered. At the same time the American population steadily increased, but as the Chinese showed themselves superior in industry and endurance of hardships, employers preferred to hire them whenever they could. The result of this was anger and hatred on the part of the American workmen, who determined to rid themselves of their competitors. The first method which they used was violence and frequent assassination; then they tried to put pressure on their employers by means of strikes; then they proposed special taxes and fines on Chinese. By these means they hoped to prevent those already in the country from earning a livelihood, and deter others who intended to come. Americans should remember that California was a wilderness when Chinese immigration commenced, a d that before many years, if the Chinese are excluded, it may revert to its old state. The Chinese did not go to America without proper authorization. Their doing so was sanctioned by a treaty which had been solemnly ratified. It was agreed that Americans coming to China were to be taken special care of, and Chinese were to live in America like Americans. If the Americans exclude the Chinese as injurious, the Chinese may find that it is an advantage to them to have Americans in China, and so follow the example given by the Americans. In such a case incalculable trouble would probably arise. The Americans could not appeal to their treaty. If they appealed to arms, they could not be certain of victory when the right is so manifestly on the other side. Even supposing that the Chinese Government was generous enough to forego its rights, still it might very well be unable to restrain the popular indignation. Again, China has gone on for thousands of years without foreign intercourse and without emigration, and has fared well enough all the time. It will be no great injury to her if her people do abstain from going to the ends of the earth; and probably other nations would consider the loss of their China trade a very much more serious matter. What has been said above with reference to America applies to other nations as well, for it seems that at Sydney and Newcastle, in New South Wales, there is a talk ofimitating what is being done in California. If foreign nations disregard what is right for the sake of what they think their immediate interest, they run the risk of becoming a laughing-stock and a by-word for future generations.

#### THE RENDITION OF ILLI.

The *Shen Pao* of Hongkong publishes an article on Chung-hu's mission to Russia for the purpose of obtaining the rendition of Ili. Ili is the most important part of the most important frontier region of China. It is fertile, well-populated, and flourishing commercially as well as in agriculture. At the time of the Mohammedan revolt in Turkestan, China was occupied with the Taiping Rebellion in the very heart of the Empire, and so unable to turn her attention to the Mohammedans. Russia took advantage of this state of things; and on the strength of a treaty made with the Governor of Ili, permitting Russians to trade there, she drove out the rebels and occupied the country, nominally for the sake of protecting her trade. It was not that China neglected Ili, or gave it up for lost, but she thought her best course was thoroughly to crush all internal rebellion, before attending to the country on the frontier. As soon as the rebels in Yunnan and Shensi were destroyed, Kin Shun's army marched westward, and immediately after the capture of Hsien and Urumchi, would have over-run and re-taken Ili, had it still been held by the Mohammedans; but as it was in the hands of the Russians, he desisted from attacking it. Not that the Russians had any right to hold it; but, as they were a treaty power on friendly terms with China, he had no right to take upon himself to wage war against them. It is said that the Russians occupied Ili in furtherance of their schemes of universal conquest and national aggrandizement, and that their demand for eighty million taels as a ransom, and their saying that their original promise was hastily made and could not be kept, have made their intentions known to the world. If this is true, they are not likely to be willing to change their purpose because China sends them an Ambassador. Still Ili is universally acknowledged to be a Chinese possession, and the Russians have no right to retain it on the strength of having driven out the rebels. If it be said that the Russians have incurred great expense by their occupation of the country, and therefore cannot give it up, it may be answered that they have had the whole revenue of the country during the time that they have held it, which should be ample sufficient to reimburse them for the money they have spent. The Russian Government distinctly said that it occupied Ili only for the protection of Russian commerce, and would evacuate it as soon as China could send an army who would be able to keep control over it. If Russia intends then to keep her word, she can have no doubt whatever what to do. Tsu Tsung-Tung knew well that Ili could not be given up by China, but it was his duty not to begin a frontier war. By despatching Chung-hua's mission, China is treating the matter in accordance with the requirements of international law. Should the Russians persist in retaining the country, whether China will fight or yield is only known to the Government. Looking at the question with regard to right, the Russians themselves know that according to international law they are bound to surrender the country. With regard to the strength of parties no one thought China able to reconquer the whole of Turkestan from the Mohammedans, but perhaps the army which conquered Turkistan may be found sufficiently strong when concentrated upon the one territory of Ili. However, it is probably by the tongue and not by the sword that the question will be decided, and the attention of every one is turned towards Chung-hua.

#### THE CASE OF THE TAKASIMA COAL MINE. (Japan Mail.)

After a hearing which has already lasted three months, the case of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. v. Mr Goto Shojiro has been advanced one stage. If the parties interested cannot promptly agree in the selection of an accountant to whom to submit sundry accounts in dispute, the presiding Judge will himself make the nomination. One of the points still undecided is the adjustment of indebtedness at such periods as to verify the fact, and when I returned it was gone. The head and neck were dark, and resembled a swan's neck gracefully arched, with an asp's head tapering to the mouth; the body was of a whitish colour, and the diameter must have been at least twelve inches; the length I seemed to be quite 20 feet. The animal was heading astern, and on inquiry I found that one of the seamen had seen it an hour previously on the starboard side, which implied that it had been cruising round us for curiosity, whilst it was evident that its propelling power must exceed ours. I don't believe any of the officers saw the animal a second time but myself; however, an intelligent Japanese did so, for he saw it loud in his description of the extraordinary fish after it had disappeared.

In a hammock, and having my binoculars at hand I was not long in examining it. Just as I had got my glasses to bear on the object, it raised its head clear out of the water about six feet, evidently examining the vessel, and I at once saw it was a sea serpent. I ran forward to get one of the officers to verify the fact, and when I returned it was gone. The head and neck were dark, and resembled a swan's neck gracefully arched, with an asp's head tapering to the mouth; the body was of a whitish colour, and the diameter must have been at least twelve inches; the length I seemed to be quite 20 feet. The animal was heading astern, and on inquiry I found that one of the seamen had seen it an hour previously on the starboard side, which implied that it had been cruising round us for curiosity, whilst it was evident that its propelling power must exceed ours. I don't believe any of the officers saw the animal a second time but myself; however, an intelligent Japanese did so, for he saw it loud in his description of the extraordinary fish after it had disappeared.

We would like for some double-story modern statesmen to tell us why it is that there are certain seasons when a polities can see a horned-handson of foil close across the street, and at other seasons can not see him a foot and a half away.

A MONKEY STORY.—One of the best monkey stories we have seen is contained in *Nature*. A brave, active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ-grinder seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset with such undisturbed tranquillity that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical; the dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off and entered the house, refusing to leave it till he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed. His whole demeanor showed plainly that he felt the monkey was something "uncanny" and not to be meddled with.

#### "PROTECTION" IN TOKIO.

(Japan Herald.)

Assuming that the editor of the *Tokio Times* is quite in earnest in denouncing the purchasing of foreign articles, even when cheaper than similar ones can be manufactured in the country,—and he has quoted coal and soap by way of illustrating his favourite theme,—then he has chosen the strongest case in favour of his argument, for here is one which he seems to have unaccountably overlooked; he will be able with the experience he possesses, fully to comprehend its bearing. Let it be supposed that there are a number of native writers and press proprietors in this country who have to depend upon the subscriptions of the Japanese public for the support of their respective newspapers, and that there is also a foreigner who is engaged in the same sort of business. Now, from the *Tokio Times'* point of view,—the soundness of which I leave to deny,—would it not be better that the natives should be taught, as in the case of coal and soap, to confine themselves to their own newspapers, if even they were not quite equal to that of the foreigner competing with them? But not only does the foreign newspaper proprietor, with the utmost effrontery, shamelessly carry "or week" by week, but if it could be imagined that there should actually be such a case as that of the foreign proprietor and writer in question being subsidized at the rate of five hundred dollars per month, paid out of the Japanese treasury, without which he could not continue his competition with the native proprietors and editors, how fierce would be the wrath of the *Tokio Times* at such a flagrant misuse of the public money as that would be. Bad indeed it may be to buy Australian coal and foreign soap, but how the wrong would be intensified if the Minister of Finance dared to subsidize Australian coal owners, or foreign soap boilers with money direct from the Japanese treasury. How the unfortunate Mr Okuma would be flagellated by the editor of the *Tokio Times*, if he transgressed the strict line of ministerial duty, and violated the sound principles of protection to native industry, by giving such "material aid and comfort" to a foreigner, against whom the *Tokio Times* declare that there should be now and for ever the most unsparring antagonism, and industrial war without mercy. But we are almost affrighted at the mere imagination of such a case of turpitude, and feel that it must be impossible, for how could the Minister of Finance be written by the *Tokio Times* as a man of "integrity and ability," and of whom it says that "his course has been obscured by no concealments." What he has found it necessary to do, has been openly done; and his methods of action in relation to the finances have been revealed to the world far in advance of actual Japanese usage." The Minister has been grossly misjudged, if there be any person suspicious enough to think that he would pay any public money for the support of a foreign journal. Besides, with a Minister who frankly conceals nothing, a subsidy of \$6,000 per annum to a foreign writer would appear in the estimates of expenditure for the year, whereas the most diligent scrivener fails to discover so flagrant an item. But should a more exact statement of the finances be possible, as time wears on, and such a perversion of public money come to be divulged by the Minister so much above concealment, we tremble for the awful fate that is before him at the hands of the editor of the *Tokio Times*, who will ruthlessly smite him with all the just and virtuous indignation of which so great a purist and protectionist is capable.

#### SOME PECULIAR PURSUITS.

The *New York Times* says that there are great many ways of getting a living in a great city which one would never think of if one did not see them announced by placards and sign-boards. It is curious to walk the streets in certain quarters and read the announcements over shop doors and in shop windows. Far up town is an old-fashioned tumble-down wooden house for the sale of pet animals, and a sign informs the public that "sick dogs are medically attended by the week or month." A bird-fancier in Broadway apprises his patrons that he takes "birds to board." In a cross street on the East Side, we learn where "dogs' ears and tails are cut in the latest fashion." An out-of-the-way tradesman advertises that he buys "cigar stamps at the highest market price." An eccentric person in the same neighborhood "educates cross dogs to be gentle and well-behaved." "Ladies' and gentlemen's feet and hands are professionally and artistically treated by the job or season." In an upper apartment in a building on the Bowery, "Young ladies" are invited to "come in and learn the name and calling of their husbands," in a neighborhood that looks anything but reputable. "Round-shouldered persons made straight" is another announcement in the Bowery, and in the same thoroughfare "Perfect grace is taught in twelve lessons, and satisfaction guaranteed." "Sore eyes in pools effectively cured" is a bit of valuable information that comes from East Broadway. "Ladies deficient in wardrobe are fashionably dressed very cheap by the month or year," in Catherine-street; and in Division-street "babies or children are hired or exchanged." In Sixth Avenue "first-class funerals are thoroughly equipped," and not far from Tompkins-square "country coaches are supplied with every necessary." "False noses as good as new, and warranted to fit" reads a placard in a region where it is probably the fate of residents to have their noses bitten off during amiable discussions with their neighbors. "Marriage certificates furnished at once" in Elizabeth-street; a "black eye is pain over neatly." In various places "dry coats are furnished at reasonable rates" a "trustworthy information given as to lottery tickets." If one-half of all the announcements made here were true, no woman in New York would need to be other than graceful, beautiful, and accomplished possessed of fortune and happiness; an every man might be rich, gifted, vigorous, celebrated,

## Portfolio.

TO—

Now the fatal word is spoken—  
But my heart can no't be free,  
Though the last fond tie is broken  
Which could bind that heart to thee.

Yet I would not cause thee sadness  
But my heart's despair unmeet,  
Though in pain or death or madness  
Tis for thee that it must beat.

By the lip I once could prize  
Finding them a response there;  
By the sunlight of thine eyes,  
And the midnight of thine hair;

By that Lesbian form divine,  
And the one delicious tress,  
Which thou gavest, still is mine  
(Oh if thou hadst changed but less):

I do love thee! yet shall never  
More my heart the truth reveal,  
But in silent throbs for ever  
With a pang thou canst not feel.  
—W. H. Rogers.

## DOCTRINE versus LIFE.

If it be said that it is a dangerous doctrine in view of the future of the Church, it must be remembered that the future of the Church is dangerous enough on any showing, and that there are no great possibilities without great risks. We embody in such movements as these the ultimate principle of Protestantism, which is the ultimate principle of Christianity. That principle is justification not by any articles, but by faith alone. And the doctrine of justification by faith is from any but the right point of view the most dangerous doctrine ever let loose on social order. "When Christianity began to spread, it was pronounced an unusual superstition, and was supposed to threaten the dissolution of all human bonds." And in the same way every new and living movement originating with the minorities of the Church, and going on to a continual expansion of its field, has threatened, and, indeed, has often brought about, the dissolution of the organised forms, of which the Spirit was the restless tenant. Institutions are but devices for carrying out principles. The Divine Spirit is continually destroying institutions, even when there is no thought or intention of the kind on the part of those who are giving it fuller voice. It is a poor faith in the Spirit of God that discredits its ability to rebuild a ruined temple in its own three days. The present system of Church organisation is but partially successful. The most orthodox must distrust its perfection. A change must lie in the future. A great authority tells us the change will probably be in the direction here indicated. We do not succeed at present in keeping outside our Churches men who may be said almost to lack a soul, who abound in mean devices and bitter words, whose only commendation is their worldly success and the conventionality of their unverified creed. And yet we reject men who in everything but the formulae of faith are as much as we confess the Church aims to produce; men who are moral and spiritual ganglia to the nation; men who invest intellectual honesty with a sanctity that Christ would have loved. There must be something wrong—something that means serious remedy and change. Many say that the faith which is the life of the Church and the bond of Christ has changed its sense. The Church's centre of gravity, it is said, has been changed. It has been moved into the intellectual region. Faith has come to mean, not devotion of soul before God in the face of Christ, but certain conclusions upon hotly-contested intellectual points. It may be said, of course, that belief in the physical resurrection, e.g., is not an intellectual belief. Now, I believe in that physical resurrection; but I believe it because its balance of evidence seems to me in its favour. Every past fact is a matter of evidence. And the moment the fact is called in question, the sifting of evidence becomes necessary. And that is a very severe intellectual process indeed, and a delicate one, and one which should be more carefully secluded from disturbing forces than any popular vote can ensure. It has yet to be seen if the voluntary system gives room to an honest thinker who is more than one generation ahead of his time. But to return—Religion and the Church must rest upon absolute certainty; and absolute certainty is what no intellectual process can give. Intellectual results are the outcome of the spiritual and moral certainties. First principles, then doctrines. Doctrines and facts are precious as embodying or illustrating principles and ideas. They are, therefore, in the last resort but means to an end. —Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A.

## AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

The colonel, a rigid martinet, is sitting at the window of his room, when, looking out, he sees a captain crossing the barrack-yard towards the gate. Looking at him closely, he is shocked to observe that, the rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, the captain does not carry a sword.

"Captain!" he calls from the window; "hi, captain! step up to my room for a moment, will you?"

The captain obeys promptly, borrows a sword of the officer of the guard, the guard-room being at the foot of the stairs, and presents himself to the colonel in irreproachable attire.

The colonel is somewhat surprised to see the sword in its place, and, having to invent some pretext for calling his subordinate back, says, with some confusion, "I beg your pardon, captain, but really I have forgotten what it was I wanted to speak to you about. However, it can't have been anything very important; it'll keep. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and is making off across the barrack-yard, when he again comes within the range of the colonel's vision.

The colonel rubs his eyes, starts, says softly to himself, "How in thunder is this? He hasn't a sword to his waist;" then called aloud, "Captain! Oh, captain! one moment please."

The captain returns, borrows the sword again, mounts the stairs, and enters the colonel's presence. His commanding officer stares at him intensely; he has a sword; he sees it, he hears it clank.

"Captain," he stammers, growing very hot, "it's deuced ridiculous, you know, but—ha! ha! I'd just remembered what I wanted to say to you, and now, ha! ha! it's gone out of my head again." Funny isn't it?—ha! ha! ha! Losing my memory. Never mind. I'll think of it, and write you. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and makes for the gate. As he crosses the barrack-yard, the colonel calls his wife to his side, and says, "See that officer out there!"

"Yes."

"Has he got a sword on?"

The colonel's wife adjusts her eyeglass upon him, scans him keenly, and says,

"He hasn't a taste of a sword."

The Colonel: "That's just where you fool yourself. He has."—French Paper.

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

Charles Lamb was at this period a young clerk, with talents that already began to show a strong inclination to struggle beyond the desk at which he sat. He had a fancy that sparkled over in lively puns and quaint sayings, at gay supper parties, where, if truth must be told, the revels were prolonged somewhat beyond the convivial, and which broke forth into airy fireworks of wit that often found their way into print. He had genial sympathies that woke into music even at the sight of a little friendless chimney sweep; he had a heart that had already warm chambers in it prepared for wife and children. There was a woman whom he loved; that Alice W., who throughout his life was to float before his soul's eyes a dear memory, a radiant ideal. If ever there was a man who would have found a breath of all joy, a perfecting of all noble things that were in him, a softening and a deepening of all his finer feelings in domestic life, it was Charles Lamb; and yet, for the dear love he bore his sister Mary, this man resolved calmly to forego everything that is sweetest in the names of husband and father. Charles Lamb lost no time in putting into execution the generous resolution he had made. He arranged his bachelor dwelling so that it might receive a lady; he took Mary from the house of the doctor with whom she was living; he surrounded her with every little comfort and amusement his love could devise; he watched over her health as tenderly as if he had been a woman. But his sister was not the only object that demanded the young man's care and love; his widowed father must have a share of both. Every evening he went to the old man's house, to bring him news and cheerful talk, and play with him his beloved game of cribbage. We must remember that the man who thus devoted himself to his family was no plodding clerk whose mind was one great book of figures, but a man who had in him more than the full share of quicksilver, usually belonging to genius.—Alice King, in the Harbor, an interesting capital, by

## TRADITIONS OF THE TOBACCO PIPE.

which a fire in a chimney diffuses for about five feet from the fender. Warm clothing in the house would protect him just as completely as out of the house, but he thinks it undignified to wear it, and prefers covering over a fire to clothing himself reasonably, and being accused immediately of effeminacy or of coddling himself. Women are exempt from this difficulty, and being aware of the peculiar beauty of shawls as drapery, wear when chilly extra clothing within the house without scruple; but men unless very old or able to plead weakness of the lungs, would not put on a common silk skull-cap, the most effective of all protections against draughts, for the world, and regard the wearing of a great-coat indoors as preposterous and impossible. The extra clothing would warm them completely, and prevent all the chills of which they stand in such habitual dread. No defence against draughts is so perfect as a common silk handkerchief tied over the head, and a silk vest, or one of wash-leather, put on between the shirt and waistcoat, will keep the body more equably warm than a good fire. A wadded coat will enable the chilly man to sit and work anywhere indoors, and so will an extra suit of thin flannel, worn during the whole of the active day. Just let any one who doubts what we say try the very simple expedient, when the chilliness becomes unbearable, of putting on his dressing-gown over his ordinary clothing, and in five minutes he will be perfectly comfortable, and ready for any work; while he will not suffer, as he finds, when he goes out of doors. The pipe's notion upon that subject is a more delusion. You are not strengthened for out-door life by shivering in doors, but rather weakened, habitual warmth, if not too great, being one of the best preservatives of constitutional strength. A chilly man might as well refuse blankets, bed because they would increase his sense of cold when he got up, as refuse warm clothing in doors because out-of-doors be would not be so sensible of his great-coat. The object is not to be sensible of a pleasant difference, but to be and to remain moderately and healthfully warm,—to be insensible, in fact, to ordinary differences of temperature.

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

While those who take an interest, because they have an interest, in the welfare of the Australian colonies have been racking their brains and spending large sums of money in endeavoring to export their surplus meat to the great European markets so as to enable them to compete with American companies two gentlemen of high reputation have been quietly trying to work out a problem which, if they succeeded, and "failure" is a word that appears to be expunged from their dictionary, will change altogether the phase of the meat question not only here, but over the whole of the cattle-breeding countries. The Courier in its issue of the 11th, publishes a statement with regard to meat exportation, by the discoverers of this process.

Cargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and, although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary breakdown, necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold, would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fail to enter rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcass is rendered brittle by freezing, making them liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of *breakage* on the voyage.

Signor Rotura tells me that though he never attempted his experiment upon a human being he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. The next felon under capital sentence he has requested Sir Henry Parkes to be allowed to operate on. He proposes placing him in the freezing chamber for one month, and declare he has no fear of a fatal result. As to whether this temporary suspension would affect the longevity of the subject he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I was anxious to know, if a period of say five years of this inactivity were submitted to, whether it would be so much cut out of one's life, or if it would be simply five years of unconscious existence tacked on to one's sentient life. Signor Rotura could give no positive answer, but believes as no change takes place, or can take place, while in this frozen trance—no consumption, destruction, or reparation of tissue being possible—it would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime.

Signor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessities for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a secret.

Christopher Newton, of Pitt-street, finding the necessary funds.

On Saturday last, the 4th inst., the narrator quoted by the Courier, and others visited the works, and were taken into the building that contains Mr Grant's apparatus for generating cold. Attached to this is the freezing chamber, a small dark room about 8 ft. by 10 ft. Here were fourteen sheep, four lambs, and three pigs, stacked on their sides in a heap, alive, which Mr Grant told me had been, in their present position for nineteen days, and were to remain there for another three months. Selecting one of the lambs, Signor Rotura put it on his shoulder and carried it outside into the other building, where were a number of shallow cemented tanks in the floor, having hot and cold water taps to each tank, and a thermometer hanging alongside. One of these tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the signor. There was a lamb, to all appearance dead, and as hard almost as a stone, the only difference perceptible to me between its condition and actual death being the absence of the dull glassiness about the eye, which still retained its brilliant transparency. The lamb was dropped gently into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty-three minutes, its head being raised above water twice for the introduction of a thermometer into the mouth, and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor. Signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on the neck and inserting the sharp point of a silver syringe under the skin and injecting the antitoxin. This was a pale green liquid, and is, I believe, a decoction from the root of the *Astrocharis*, found in South America. The lamb was then turned on its back, Signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knee and hands, in such a manner as to imitate their natural depression and expansion during breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door and went gambolling and bleating over the little green front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is most tempted to ask in presence of such a discovery whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

You well see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverers of this process. Cargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and, although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary breakdown, necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold, would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fail to enter rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcass is rendered brittle by freezing, making them liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of *breakage* on the voyage.

Signor Rotura tells me that though he never attempted his experiment upon a human being he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. The next felon under capital sentence he has requested Sir Henry Parkes to be allowed to operate on. He proposes placing him in the freezing chamber for one month, and declare he has no fear of a fatal result. As to whether this temporary suspension would affect the longevity of the subject he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I was anxious to know, if a period of say five years of this inactivity were submitted to, whether it would be so much cut out of one's life, or if it would be simply five years of unconscious existence tacked on to one's sentient life. Signor Rotura could give no positive answer, but believes as no change takes place, or can take place, while in this frozen trance—no consumption, destruction, or reparation of tissue being possible—it would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime.

Signor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessities for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a secret.

## RECIPROCITY v. FREE TRADE.

Speaking on Jan. 20 at the annual meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Mr Forster said he did not deny that the non-progress of free trade in other countries was disheartening. The strength of protection in the United States was particularly disheartening. Even more so, to our minds, was the fact to some extent our colonies had imitated the example of the United States. The greatest man on the Continent (Prince Bismarck) appeared to have declared himself in favour of protection. The great continental Governments have been spending enormous sums in their armaments, and had in consequence got into great difficulties. But any attempt on our part to relinquish the principles of free trade would do us harm. The fact was that this country by its circumstances was pledged to a policy of free trade. We were a large producing country, and could only sell our exports by producing them cheaply; and we could only produce them cheaply by levying no duty upon the imports. The argument for reciprocity (continued Mr Forster) is this—You rob the consumer. You are thieves, and persistent thieves. Therefore we shall follow your example and rob you soon—

I know something of the men who are fighting the cause of free trade in Europe and America. They have not given up hope; but I believe they would give up hope if we gave up the sound principle of free trade. (Cheers.) No doubt the policy embodied in Canning's despatch to Sir C. Bagot had an effect.

"If mention of commerce is the fault of the Dutch, it is giving too little and asking too much."

With equal advantage the French go on.

So we'll put on Dutch bottoms a twenty per cent."

But those were days of tariff war to which

we could not return without forfeiting the most favoured nation clause.

It was true that competition was most severe, and it might become severer still.

It was true, and it was

the editor received no less than twenty letters from different persons, each complaining that the paragraph was a personal attack on himself.

NOMINATING GOVERNORS.—In his recent

speech at Whangamata, New Zealand, Sir

George Grey, the Premier, expressed an

opinion that the colony had a right to

nominate a Governor. "I tell you," he said, "that my firm conviction is that the people of this colony had the right to pass a law deciding the manner in which our Governor shall be nominated. I have always held the opinion that what they have a right to do is to pass a law, and to say that the Governor should be nominated by the colony. I maintained that they had this right and that it was a right inherent in the Constitution, which was disputed

beliefs was that we might as well work long hours at home as go abroad. If we were to try to force other nations to take their duties off our goods by laying duties on theirs, he believed that such a step would do us no good, but harm. No Legislature ought to give artificial aid to any community. Reciprocity would do us no good whatever; but it might be well to consider how far the nine hours' movement, the use of intoxicating liquors, and the system of overproduction had injured trade. In conclusion, Mr Forster urged the desirability of having a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

## BRITISH PLUCK.

A private letter, giving a detailed account

of the explosion on board the *Thunderer*,

shows that British pluck has not deteriorated in the slightest degree from its very best traditions. The crew of the ironclad were, when the firing commenced, all at the quarters they would occupy during an engagement, the greater part of them being down below out of reach of an enemy's missiles. The practice had com-

enced with the discharge by electricity of

the four great guns in the forward turret.

Then came an explosion, differing in char-

acter from the discharge of a gun. Almost

every man in the ship was knocked off his feet with the shock, and there was a sudden

rush of smoke and fire, nearly choking the

man in some of the compartments. This

sudden and unknown danger was far more

trying than anything which could occur

to him. What had happened, how much

the vessel was damaged, whether her bottom

was injured—an event which would have

brought certain death to many of those

shut up rats in a trap in the lower

compartments—none knew. There was,

however, neither panic nor confusion,

orders were obeyed, wells were sounded,

each man kept to his work, while on the

main deck the poor fellows lay writhing

and disfigured, many of them burnt out of all

recognition. Yet among these, too, the

brightest heroism was shown. Such utter

as "Look out for poor So-and-So. He

is worse than me"; "I'm all right, Jack,

and I'm glad you are," by men suffering

from the agony of severe burns, are worthy

of a place in history,

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together in one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional Rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.M.), Mexico (N.A.), Panama (N.E.), Salvador (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Via San Francisco, Via S. Hampton, Via Manila, or Marsilles, Brindisi  
Letters, 16 34 38  
Registration, None. 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 30 34 38  
Newspapers, 6 6 8  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8\* 8 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 34 38  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 8 10  
Registration, — 12 None. None.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, . . . . .	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tongkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, . . . . .	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail, . . . . .	8	2	4	

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Judgments.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of gravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published in the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or as well as rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unregistered, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Lovely Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever else is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than that recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the article.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, odds of various kinds, curvilinear copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on

the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or

description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the sender having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bond fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

Under Instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marselles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage

would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marselles.

An impression appears to prevail that the Post Office is not, by law, responsible for the safe delivery of the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamp will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XI.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change, and when money is paid at a Post Office, or to another post office to the writer or sender, or to another else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty so thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended, with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, water-colors, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

6. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, water-colors, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, Shanghai and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamp, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.

" " 5.....36 "

" " 10.....54 "

" " 10.....72 "

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloong shore *b*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.**
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay	d	E. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy, &c.	18th inst.
Alice	7 h	Waterbury	Ger. str.	2652	Mar. 1	....	South Sea Island	put back
Belgio	5 c	Meyer	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	O. & S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. Fisco	17th, 3 p.m.
Bombay	1 b	Webb	Brit. str.	956	Mar. 14	Kwok Acheong	Swatow and Amoy	Tug Plying
Cheang Hock Kian	2 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	Bun Hin Chan	.....	.....
Fame	3 c	Schultz	Brit. str.	1115	Mar. 15	H. K. & W'po Dock Co.	.....	.....
Feronia	5 b	Graham	Brit. str.	1411	Mar. 14	Jardine Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	.....
Gleniffer	5 h	Gardner	Brit. str.	991	Mar. 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Shanghai	.....
Hindostan	5 c	McNeil	Brit. str.	1060	Feb. 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Port Darwin Coast Ports	18th, daylight
Killarney	5 c	Hunter	Brit. str.	675	Mar. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Kwangtung	4 c	Clark	Brit. str.	994	Mar. 14	Siemens & Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong	at daylight
Maharajah	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	1046	Mar. 13	P. & O. N. Co.	Australian Ports	18th, noon
Malacca	5 h	Maraden	Chil. str.	181	Mar. 18	C. M. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Meili	4 h	Darkie	Brit. str.	200	Mar. 5	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon	9th, daylight
Mesmerus	4 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai	.....
Norna	5 k	Rea	Brit. str.	643	Mar. 12	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Pernambuco	5 c	Rea	Brit. str.	1591	Mar. 14	Butterfield & Swire	K'loon Dock	.....
Sardinon	6 c	Lamont	Amer. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	London, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
Thales	5 b	Guard	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 19	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	London, &c.	.....
Ulysses	5 c	Rhode	Brit. str.	1560	Mar. 16	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	.....
Venice	5 b	Leuer	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	.....
Zephyr	1 b	.....	.....	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	London, &c.	.....
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	7 c	Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 5	O. & S. S. Co.	.....	.....
B. P. Watson	8 c	Hawkins	Amer. bge.	340	Jan. 25	Butterfield & Swire	Bangkok	Cleared
Beethoven	4 k	Daje	Ger. bge.	1126	Jan. 13	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Black Hawk	8 c	Hoyland	Amer. ab.	287	Feb. 22	Captain Russell & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Catherine Marden	4 c	Marden	Brit. 3-m.c.	1333	Jan. 12	J. J. de Remedios & Co.	Calao	Cleared
Charmer	4 c	Lucas	Amer. sh.	173	Deo. 9	W. H. Ray	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Christina A. P.	3 c	Capra	Nic. 3-m.c.	1866	Mar. 18	Vogel & Co.	Takao	.....
Ciliumn	7 c	Beadle	Brit. str.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Coeran	8 b	Amer. ab.	283	Nov. 15	Russell & Co.	New York	.....	
Coloma	4 c	Hall	Amer. bge.	853	Mar. 26	Butterfield & Swire	Callao	.....
Craigie Lee	7 c	Winther	Brit. bge.	622	Feb. 26	W. H. Ray	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Elizabeth Childs	7 c	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	891	Mar. 10	W. H. Ray	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Formosa	2 c	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	744	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Whampoa	.....
Forward	2 c	Bertelsen	Ger. 3-m.c.	295	Mar. 26	Rozario & Co.	Wanchai Pier	.....
Friedrich	4 c	Wiltshire	Brit. bge.	693	Mar. 10	Gilmour & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Golden Fleece	4 k	Lewis	Amer. ph.	1195	Mar. 18	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Golden Rule	4 k	Gouday	Brit. bge.	877	Jan. 18	Rozario & Co.	New York	.....
Hazelhurst	8 k	Treat	Amer. ab.	573	Jan. 19	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Herbert Black	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. ab.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Callao	.....
Highlander	4 c	Strickland	Amer. ab.	1450	Dec. 6	Melchers & Co.	Cebu	Cleared
Invincible	5 c	Strickland	Brit. bge.	848	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.	Salgon	.....
James Shepherd	5 c	Madden	Brit. bge.	242	Mar. 24	Carlitz & Co.	Salgon	.....
Johann Friedrich	3 c	Kroncke	Ger. bge.	504	Feb. 17	Edmund Schellihaus & Co.	Chitchoo & Newchwang	.....
Julie	5 b	Lannay	Amer. bge.	751	Jan. 13	Order	.....	.....
Lara	2 b	Brown	Brit. bge.	472	Jan. 13	Order	.....	.....
Lotsa	2 b	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	858	Mar. 10	Wicks & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Marco Polo	4 c	Brechwald	Ger. bge.	500	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Marquis of Argyl	3 c	McKeon	Stam. bge.	570	Dec. 10	Chitchoo	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Morning Star	1 b	Michaelson	Stam. bge.	741	Feb. 23	Meyer & Co.	London	.....
Nehemiah Gibson	8 b	Bradford	Amer. bge.	892	Feb. 23	Siemens & Co.	London	.....
Papa	4 b	Bliss	Ger. bge.	1183	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	K'loon Dock	.....
Penobscot	4 k	Remington	Amer. bge.	549	Feb. 24	20 Melchers & Co.	New York	.....
Penrit	4 k	Remington	Amer. bge.	1361	Mar. 18	Master	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Quicksale	5 c	Barnaby	Amer. ab.	285	Mar. 26	Capitol	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Republic	8 c	Holmes	Amer. bge.	586	Dec. 26	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
Stillman R. Allen	4 k	Taylor	Amer. bge.	1102	Dec. 26	Russell & Co.	London	.....
Stoneval Jackson	4 k	Bartlett	Amer. bge.	1126	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
Stratocro	4 k	Millar	Brit. bge.	1130	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
Strathmore	4 k	Hemsworth	Brit. bge.	606	Dec. 21	Captain Russell & Co.	London	.....
Sumaride	4 k	Tobiasen	Norw. ab.	1090	Sept. 15	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
Sunaria	3 k	Clough	Amer. ab.	1083	Jan. 10	Russell & Co.	K'loon Dock	.....
Sydenham	4 k	Miller	Brit. ab.	682	Jan. 10	Russell & Co.	New York	.....
Thos. A. Goddard	4 k	Smith	Brit. bge.	648	Feb. 23	Captain Russell & Co.	Takao & Yokohama	.....
Thomas Fletcher	3 k	Pendleton	Amer. bge.	367	Feb. 24	Ec Ty Hong	Tientain	.....
Three Brothers	2 b	Kahleke	Brit. bge.	362	Feb. 17	Caytin	Tientain	.....
Wandering Minstrel	1 h	Sievewright	Brit. bge.	382	Feb. 17	Caytin	Shanghai	.....
WEHAMPONA		Bosche	Ger. bge.	483	Mar. 10	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Johnson Schmidt		Kaemena	Ger. bg.	256	Mar. 11	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Tartar		Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Mar. 14	Siemsen & Co.	.....	.....
CANTON		Yangtze	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Dates of Arrival.	Commander.
Armidre	7 c	French	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3600	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Ashuelot	6 c	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 13	Geo. H. Perkins
Fly	7 b	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3767	14	800	Mar. 15	Henry Cleveland
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochrane
Mesanees	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	4	50	.....	.....
Moquito	6 h	British	gunboat	405	4	50	Jan. 30	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Sailor	6 c	Japanese	man-of-war	648	20	.....	Mar. 10	R. Inouye
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	Feb. 26	Commodore Watson
Wolf	6 c	German	gunboat	423	30	.....	.....	Becks

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
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